THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856. No 49.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

. Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.

Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.

This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.

1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.

1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.

1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.

1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.

1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.

1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.

1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.

Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.

1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. *Asa Packer*, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.

1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.

1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.

1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.

1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.

1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.

1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.

1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.

1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.

1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.

1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*

Kentucky.

1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.

1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.

1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.

1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.

1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.

1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.

1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.

1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.

1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.

1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.

1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.

1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction.

Wash. Union.

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
Feb. 1, 1856. E. L. HARDING.
21—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.
A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.
A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.
Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.
Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
☞ Register copy. 30—tf.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat? As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c.
April 1, 1856. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
39—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.
They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.
Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.
It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.
In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.
The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856, it is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.
The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER, } *Committee.*
August 21, 1855. 78

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.
DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 38—

MUIR & STEVENS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Plated, Britania and Planished Tinware, Waiters, Castors, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Gas Fixtures, Fancy Goods, &c.,
No. 55 Sycamore Street,
(Immediately opposite Messrs. McIlwaine & Graham's,)
WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR,
SAMUEL STEVENS. } PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE EUROpean and American Manufacturers a large and commanding Stock of Goods, embracing the newest patterns and styles of all articles usually found in houses of the kind. We can offer as great inducements, both as regards quality of goods and prices as any house in the country.
We respectfully ask of the public an examination before purchasing.
MUIR & STEVENS.
No. 55 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
March 1, 1856. 30—2m.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin, It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase.
ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.
He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.
Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.
E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
April 9, 1856. 42—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT CO., Superior Court of Law.
It is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Greenville on the second Monday of June, A. D., 1856. All suitors in civil suits and all persons having business in said Court, exceptin criminal cases, will attend.
JAS. A. BROWN, C. S. C.
March 24, 1856. 36—6w.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*,—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.
Ja. 5, 1856. WM. J. CLARKE.
13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 *and* 37, *corner Church and Union Streets*,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
Feb. 25, 1856. J. L. CARROLL.
29—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.
To P. P. Clements:
SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.
Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
March 16, 1856. ELIZA B. ROLFE.
34—tf.

PEACE CONCLUDED!

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.—I HAVE JUST received my Spring and Summer Stock of CLOTHING, which was made to order at one of the best houses in New York. We have everything that is kept in a Clothing Establishment. We call upon all who want Good Clothing and Good Fits to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. My terms are cash, and my Goods will be sold very cheap, and no mistake. Call and examine for yourselves, and be convinced. ☞ Opposite the Post-Office.
TO ALL WHO HAVE BOYS.—I have the best assortment of Boys' Clothing that has ever been seen in this market, cheap for cash, and no mistake. Call soon and be convinced. ☞ Opposite the Post-Office.
T. A. MITCHELL.
April 14th, 1856
Register and Age 4t weekly.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. C. W. B.
39—6m.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—Jam[es] Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[kin], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [W. J.] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greens[boro]ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[esto]wn; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil[min]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
August 6, 1854. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
Nov. 3. 1855. W. G. STRICKLAND.
99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856. }

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
J. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, WHO HAS, FOR a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,
JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.
P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

WILSON'S DEPOT, South-Side R. R., Va.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.
Yours, very respectfully,
Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855. THOMAS HOBBS.

Oct. 11, 1855.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it. Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

PINE HALL, N. C., Jan. 15, 1856.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.
My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.
As soon as you receive this, write to me.
Yours, very respectfully,
March 16, 1856. A. W. ROBERTSON.
34—tf.

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

NOT DEAD!

THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN

A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air—"as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co-business* and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
Aug. 1—wtf. A. R. BAINES,
Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. J. Q. LUFSEY.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C[ourts] of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

DR. J. B. WINSTON

HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.
March 12, 1856. 32—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING.
34—

Letter of Hon. Samuel Caruthers of Missouri, to his Constituents,

Explaining his past action, defining his present position and the position of parties.

To My Constituents: During my short Congressional career I have never before had occasion to especially address you by letter. I have hitherto been content to rest upon the reasons for my action declared on the floor of the House, or stand silently upon the record I had made by my votes.

The reasons for doing so now arise from the breaking down of the old wall which divided parties—the new elements which have been mingled into our national politics—the alarming isms now distinctly formed in the country—the peril that threatens the very existence of our institutions, and that solemn duty which rests upon every representative who would deal fairly with his people to declare frankly his present positions and his future intentions. I should be unworthy of the high trusts you have confided to my keeping—unworthy of the kindness and confidence you have so generously lavished upon me—unworthy of my native State—unworthy of the regard of good men—if I should shrink from the performance of this duty now.

We have had a most exciting and protracted struggle in the organization of the House. I have voted uniformly for the democratic nominees for the speakership. For this I am charged with the betrayal of the whig party, and with an abandonment of the principles upon which I was elected. And who is it that makes these charges? Is it the old-line whigs? I have not heard of an old line whig, either in my district or elsewhere, who does not endorse my course. These charges are made by the know-nothing press of my State, and by anonymous know-nothing scribblers, the latter of whom, never having had an honest motive themselves, have no conception of the thing in others. They charge me with betraying the whig party! They, who decoyed it into their councils, and assassinated it in the dark—they who come forth from their conclaves with their hands dripping with its blood—they who met at Philadelphia in convention, and vauntingly proclaimed its death—with a pharisaical affectation of party, declare that they are not "responsible for its obnoxious acts and violated pledges;" that it has "elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril." Yes; while I stand a mourner at the grave of the whig party, they are rejoicing at its death and calumniating its life! Yet these men have the unblushing hardihood to twit me with abandonment of that once noble party! Was ever impudence more gigantic and more absurd?

But it is sometimes softly and gently whispered that the American party is the Whig party in disguise. If this is so, they have solemnly declared a *lie* in their conventions, and it is a *cheat* and a *fraud* upon the Democrats in the Order. So *they have either abandoned their party*, and have no right to abuse me, or are engaged in a fraud which makes *their abuse* a *compliment*. I tell these gentlemen that they have *slain my first love*, and left me a *political widower*; and I have a perfect right to marry another party if I see proper!

I am charged with having abandoned the principles upon which I was elected. Does not every man in my district know that the Kansas-Nebraska question was the controlling issue in my last canvass? Does not every man know that it was my position on this issue that gave me my large majority in a Democratic district? Does not every man know that I obtained as many Democratic votes as I did Whig votes? Does not every man know that I declared my principles in a speech delivered in the House of Rrepresentatives on the 17th of April, 1854? To stop the mouths of my accusers, I will give an extract from that speech. I said then, speaking of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that—

"I will not pause long to dwell upon its party effect; for, in my judgment, the questions involved override all party considerations. It is true this bill is presented to us as an administration measure. It is true that I am here as a Whig; but I am not here to give this administration a factious opposition. I am not here to oppose any measure brought forward by it, merely because it is brought forward by it.—I am here, uncommitted to a blind opposition or a blind support, to follow to the end the dictates of my own judgment and conscience, and the will of those who sent me.

In this instance I believe the administration has taken high national ground; that it has planted itself upon a great American principle—the principle of self-government—a principle involved in none of our party issues—a principle dearer than any party considerations—a principle upon which all sound national men of all parties may meet and stand, as upon ground alike cherished and alike dear. It was this principle engrafted in the compromises of 1850 that commended them so warmly to the American heart; it was this principle which was ratified by both parties in their conventions at Baltimore, and it is for this principle I speak to-day.

Sir, this is no war between the administration and its opponents—no war between Whigs and Democrats as such; but, disguise it as you may, it is a war between free-soilism on the one hand, and the right of the people to self-government on the other."

Upon these declarations I went into the canvass. I was elected then, declaring that the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill "were dearer than any party considerations"—"a principle upon which all good men of all parties might meet and stand, as upon ground alike cherished and alike dear; that they override all party considerations." Being thus elected, when I came to cast my first vote for Speaker, I found that neither the "South-Americans" nor the black Republicans had laid down any platform—they were fighting shy, running with a margin. The Democrats had a platform, and it was this:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph in the recent elections in several of the Northern, Eastern and Western, as well as Southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebaska bill, and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the Know Nothing party. And, though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization, and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of those principles, and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens, against their opponents of every description, whether so-called Republicans or Know Nothings, or *fusionists*; and, to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the constitution and Union throughout the country."

It will be seen that there are only two planks in this platform; the one, in favor of the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill—the very principles upon which I was re-elected; and the other against the proscriptiveness of Know Nothingism. Bear in mind the fact that, when I was elected, there were no Know Nothings in my district—that I was not one. And now may I not ask if there is a single honest and intelligent man in my district who believes that I have "abandoned the principles upon which I was elected?" or if, in view of facts, there is any one but an *intentional calumniator* who will ever again assert it?

Again: It is said that I should have voted for Henry M. Fuller for Speaker—that he was a good enough pro-slavery man; for Kennett, Lindley, and Porter voted for him; and, therefore, "some wise political teachers" argue that he is sound enough for me! It is a sufficient answer to this argument, (if argument it may be called,) that Kennett, Lindley, and Porter, act upon their own judgments, under their own responsibilities. I act upon my judgment, under my responsibility.

In a speech delivered by me, on the 9th day of January last, in the House, I took up the record of this Mr. Fuller. I showed that he had voted for Mr. Pennington, who had favored a motion to suspend the rules of the House to allow Mr. Elliott to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law, and who had voted for both Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, for Speaker of the present Congress. I called attention to the fact that he had, in reply to a question put by Mr. Sage of New York, said that "if the Missouri Compromise can be restored, I would most certainly be in favor of its restoration; but in view of the difficulties which surround that question and must defeat your efforts, say that I am opposed to the agitation of that question."

It was upon this declaration he stood when I made that speech. I give you the extract in his own words, to show that I did him no injustice. On the 7th day of January he had occasion to define his position again; and, in the mean time, his "backbone" having been strengthened by the influence of some of his Southern supporters, he was worked up to the point of declaring that "Congress has no constitutional power either to legislate slavery into, or exclude it from, a Territory."

One day, during the present session, he tells us, "if the Missouri Compromise line can be restored, he would most certainly be in favor of its restoration;" and on another day, during the same session, he tells us that the whole thing is unconstitutional! that Congress has "no power to exclude slavery!" Still, if he could he would restore this unconstitutional restriction! I leave it to his admirers and supporters to reconcile and harmonize these declarations. I freely admit my incapacity.

But he gets further down South than I go, (for he is a fast traveler when he does start.) He says:—"Neither has the territorial legislature, in my judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as may be necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property." This is the extreme ground of the fire-eaters. I believe that, under the powers conferred by the organic act of Kansas and Nebraska, "to regulate their own domestic concerns," they may either establish or prohibit slavery, just as they think proper.

Again: he says in his speech, in answer to the interrogatory—whether he believed the Wilmot proviso constitutional?—

"I was not a member of the Congress of 1850, and have never been called on to either affirm or deny the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso." * * * "My political existence commenced since that flood; and having never taken any public position, I am willing, in all frankness and candor, to do so now."

I will show you that his memory is as oblivious as his sudden conversion is marvellous. This same Henry M. Fuller, on the 18th of August, 1849, wrote a letter to B. F. Saxton—a letter from which the following are extracts:

"You state in your letter that the FREE-SOILERS will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 30th inst. There is a pretty strong probability that I will be in the field for canal commissioner, and it would certainly AID MY PROSPECTS VERY MATERIALLY to receive a NOMINATION FROM YOUR PARTY."

He had not then this holy horror of a "wild hunt after office" denounced by his brethren in Philadelphia. Oh, no! It would "very materially aid his prospects" to get a nomination from a regular free-soil convention, and as it would aid those prospects he wanted it; and had good reasons to give why he should have it. Hear him:

"I am in favor of FREE SOIL, free speech, free labor and free men, BEING A WILMOT PROVISO MAN UP TO THE HUB, AND UTTERLY OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY!!"

He was up to the HUB IN FREE SOIL when he wanted a free-soil nomination; and I have never heard of his PRIZING OUT until he wanted the votes of sound national men for the speakership. He goes on:

"The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackly and Johnson, and write me soon. Yours, truly, HENRY M. FULLER."

Thus it appears that on the 18th day of August, 1849, he was a "WILMOT PROVISO MAN UP TO THE HUB" and on the 17th day of January, 1856, he declares "that he never took any public position on the subject of slavery"—that his "political existence commenced since that flood!" I will comment no further on this letter!

Mr. FULLER became a candidate for canal commissioner, and, while a candidate, made speeches—among others, one in Alleghany city, reported in the Pittsburg Gazette, then a whig paper, and then supporting Mr. FULLER. In that speech, published at the time, and uncontradicted, Mr. Fuller says:

"Let the people of the South talk as they please, slavery was a dark and damning stain upon their escutcheon." * * * "Let us say to the proud waves of slavery, as they beat against the barriers of freedom, 'thus far shalt thou go, and no further.' Let us give our lands free, in every sense of the word, to our citizens, and to the poor and oppressed of other nations." * * * "As lords of freedom, we had a duty to perform to the South. Let us do it with a proper regard to our friends, there, but let us INSIST ON THE EARLIEST PRACTICAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY!"

Aye, "THE EARLIEST PRACTICAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY." Look at it! For "free soil"—"opposed to the extension of slavery"—in favor of its "earliest practical abolition"—intriguing for the nomination of a free-soil convention; and, in addition to all this, when the final vote for Speaker came—the last vote—the vote which "tried the souls of men"—the vote which was to determine whether BANKS, the political abolitionist—the black republican—the northern know-nothing—the "Union sliding"—the "absorbtion" BANKS—should be elected Speaker of the American House of Representatives, or that accomplished gentleman and sound, national and conservative man, Governor WM. AIKEN—he, under the flimsy and miserable pretext of having paired off with a man who was present, being present himself, *dodged* and did not vote at all!

And now, with his record fairly before you—elected upon the principles on which I was elected—I submit it to your candor if I would not have exposed myself to the just *scorn and contempt* of every good man of my district, of *any party*, if I had voted for Henry M. Fuller? I voted for William A. Richardson of Illinois. I *knew him*. I had served with him in the last Congress. I knew him to be the very soul of honor—a man whose "word was as good as his bond," a man whose large heart could take all the Union into its affections; a man who was all seamed with scars received in battles for the rights of the South; a man who had been passed around by the abolitionists (within black lines) in what they call their "roll of infamy" because of his gallant bearing in those battles; a man who has stood unmoved while mad fanaticism poured its vials of wrath upon his head; a man who breasted the storm in "its wildest ragings" after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the man who bid them a proud and bold defiance; the statesman who was our champion and leader through all the great struggle upon that bill; the statesman who had counselled his friends in the North to "stand and brave the fire without flinching;" the man who, full of courage and patriotism, dares to do whatever his large heart approves and his comprehensive mind suggests; and a man, too, who is of the West, western—who is of us and with us. I would not, I should not, I could not, I did not, hesitate for a moment which to choose—this man, or Henry M. Fuller. WAS I NOT RIGHT?

I had seen Judge Douglas, of Illinois, after anxious deliberation, introduce that bill, and stake his political life upon the justice of its principles; I had seen the administration commit its fortunes to it; I had seen the great body of the national whigs in the Senate, in the House, in the country come up to its support; I had seen the Democracy adopt it as an article in their creed of faith; I had seen the people of my district, as almost one man, endorse the principles of that bill, and *was* I to desert the gallant ship, with her tried and trusty crew, as she ploughed her majestic way, unmoved by the storm and unshaken by the billows, to go out in a miserable yawl, under the command of such a *straggler* of a captain, such a "Latter-Day Saint" as this *Henry M. Fuller*?

But it is said that Mr. Fuller is a *Know-Nothing*, and therefore I should have given him my vote. The contest for the speakership developed the fact that there are now three parties in the country—the Northern Know-Nothing and Abolition party, *fused* under the name of Black Republican; the (so-called) "national Americans," and the Democratic party. This Know-Nothing party was born amidst the factitious excitement manufactured by abolitionists and disunionists out of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It sprung at once, "like Minerva from the brain of Jove," full armed, and entered the political arena. In the morning of its existence it was full of promise. It declared that it would say to the angry waves "Peace, be still!" that it was the only broad, national, conservative party; that its great, paramount mission was to save the Union, which was imperiled by agitation. Relying upon these promises, confiding in these assurances, many good men everywhere—many in my district—went into this organization. I went twice (and but twice) into their councils. I "*saw Sam.*" It took two visits to see him all over. I made them; I saw enough, and determined never to look on his face again!

In dealing frankly with you, it is due that I should make this acknowledgment. I would not have the vote of an anti-know-nothing in my district without his knowledge that I had been in their councils; nor would I have the vote of a know-nothing without his knowing that I am not of his order. I may prove wanting in ABILITY to serve; I shall never prove wanting in candor towards you. It has been the habit of my life to defend my course against all odds when I believe it is right, and to acknowledge my errors when I believe I have done wrong. I freely admit to you that I ought never to have gone into a secret political society of any kind whatever; that they are wrong in principle, against the very genius of our institutions, dangerous in practice, and should be avoided by all men of all parties. I *objected then*, and *object now*, to the whole machinery of its organization; I objected then, and object now, to indiscriminate proscription of naturalized citizens from office; I objected then, and object now, to anything that even looks like making a religious test. A Protestant by birth, a Protestant by education, by prejudice, by reason, by faith; a Protestant in all, (I regret to say except the practice,) was a Catholic organization formed to brand me as unworthy of public trust because of my religious opinions, I would call upon every honest Catholic in the land to aid me in striking it down. As I would "have them do unto me, I will do unto them."

The Catholic and Protestant have fought side by side on those battle fields where our liberties were won; and when "pestilence has stalked at noonday" through our cities, leaving a track of desolation and death, we have seen the Protestant and the Catholic ministry again laboring side by side to stay its awful ravages—to administer balm to the sick, consolation to the dying, and decent interment to the dead! If we kneel not at the same altars, under the same forms, we worship the same God; we are pointed to the same accountability for sin, and to the same Heaven as a reward for piety! Why should not we leave controverted points of theology to the ministry of the churches? Why should not we laymen go on—as we should go on—in brotherly love and confidence? As I have opposed the dragging of politics up into the pulpit, I oppose drawing religion *down* into politics. All thinking men agree that the only real danger to our institutions arises from making the subject of slavery a sectional question. May I not respectfully ask the Protestant ministry of the South to pause and reflect that, if they bring the doings of churches into political discussion, they might injure Protestantism. May not the Catholic turn upon you with the fact, that, of three thousand preachers, who denounced the judgments of God upon our devoted heads, who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, there was not upon the paper the name of a single Catholic minister? May he not show that none of his clergymen are in the halls of Congress, while we have twenty-odd preachers? May he not show that he has never refused to take the "holy communion" with a slaveholder—that his church in the North are not stirring the waters of sectional strife—that they never do, and never have, interfered with the delicate question of slavery? and by showing these things, drawing these contrasts, may they not commend their church to the South, and weaken yours? These are questions for you to consider. It is but just to a large and respectable Protestant denomination—I allude to the regular old Baptists—to say that they have never, anywhere, at any time, under any circumstances, either North or South, interfered in political affairs.

Why shoud Protestants agitate this subject? Why should they endeavor to build up a political party upon a subject on which they can have no political action? You are forbidden to act by the constitution of the United States. The constitution says that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Take this case; Suppose a President, having sworn in Know-Nothing councils that he will appoint no Roman Catholic to office, is elected. He takes an oath to support the constitution of the United States. That constitution says that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." Suppose, then, a man is presented for office; does he not have to inquire, under his first oath, if the man is a Catholic; If he is, then he must refuse him on that account. If he does so refuse him, he violates his last oath, because he then swore he would make "no religious test." Is comment necessary?

But I have been asked if I would vote for a man who owes temporal allegiance to a foreign power? I answer, No. I would not vote for any man, of any religion, for any office, who is bound by such an allegiance.

As to a spiritual allegiance, my understanding is, that we all owe that allegiance to a Power whose Throne is outside of the United States—to GOD IN HEAVEN!

But in all these views, perhaps, no Catholic or Protestant disagrees with me, and I will not elaborate them further.

I stated to you that the great reason for my having ever gone into a council was, I was assured that the preservation of the Union was the "rock on which they built their church"—that men who joined in the North, as well as the South, made a "burnt offering" of their prejudices, and joined, with hands locked in hands, in a living chain around the constitution, in a common brotherhood, and in a common defence. I was told, too, that I could withdraw if I was not pleased.

I ask every Know-Nothing who reads this, if such was not his understanding of the objects of the American order? Then, I ask them to lay aside their partialities and prejudices, and, thinkingly, as patriots, to look back at its history.

It met in convention at Philadelphia, in June last; it laid down a platform; it put forth the celebrated 12th section. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That the American party, having risen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition, of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties have elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril; it has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those that separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the national council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this national council, that Congress possesses no power under the constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognise the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the national council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith."

There is a platform on the subject of slavery (with the exception of a little pretermitting,) sound—one upon which the South could stand. They were conservative and just; but what did the northern, and the largest portion of this so eminently national party do. They repudiated this section; they spit upon it; they met together in their State councils, and there these conservative Union savers were not satisfied with a simple repudiation of this twelfth section, but go on to announce doctrines as the doctrines of the party which, if carried out, leads, in the strong language of Mr. Clay, (when speaking of refusing to admit a State because of a constitution tolerating slavery,) "to a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION THROUGH A BLOODY AND PERILOUS ROAD."

I give you a resolution passed by a know-nothing convention at Cincinnati in November last, composed of delegates from *seven* of the northern and north-western States. They declare—

"That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise."

Yes, they will not admit Kansas if she applies for admission as a slave State; thus, according to the language of Mr. Clay, and thus, as every intelligent man knows, leading to the "dissolution of the Union by a bloody road." You see by this resolution how the know-nothings in the northwestern States stand. I will show you how they stand in the middle States. In the legislature of Pennsylvania the know-nothings and the black republicans, true to their instincts and actions, FUSED, and they declared, on the 12th day of January, 1856, in the following form, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the admission of any more slave States into this Union; therefore,

Resolved, That Kansas and Nebraska should only be ADMITTED into the sisterhood as free States."

"Opposed to the admission of any more slave States into this Union;" the rankest and the most damnable freesoilism, as well as the most direct road to dissolution!

In New York—in the Empire State, the State which owes its greatness to the commerce of the Union as it is—in that State, so bound to us and so dependent upon us by commercial ties, the Know Nothings met there in State convention at Binghamton, and they, too, join in the swelling chorus of Abolitionism, and resolve as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the national administration, by its general course of official conduct, together with an attempt to destroy the repose, harmony, and fraternal relations of the country, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the encouragement of aggressions upon the government of the territorial inhabitants of Kansas, deserves, and should receive, the united condemnation of the American people, and that the institution of slavery should receive no extension from such repeal."

The meaning of which is, that Kansas, if applying as a slave State, should be rejected. This is the platform upon which they went into their last fight! This is the platform upon which they gained their victory!—a victory which has been so much rejoiced over!—a victory which would lead to a dissolution of the Union! Thus stand the know-nothings of New York! Let us go to the north-eastern—the New England—States. Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, all declare that—

"Whereas, the aggressive policy which has been uniformly pursued by the slave power, from the commencement of our national existence down to the abrogation of the Missouri compact, evinces a determination 'to crush out' the spirit as well as the forms of liberty from among us, and to subject the free States to a relentless despotism; and whereas the success of the southern delegates to the national council recently held in Philadelphia, in making abject and uncomplaining submission to proslavery legislation a fundamental article in the creed of the national American party, renders it imperative on us to express our views upon the great question of the country and the age: Therefore, we declare

"That the great barrier to slavery, ruthlessly broken by the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, ought to be speedily restored; and that in any event, no State erected from any part of the territory covered by that compromise ought ever to be admitted into the Union as a slave State!"

Though I have them at hand, I will not weary and disgust you with any more of these Northern Know Nothing platforms. I have taken the Northwest, the centre and the Northeast. I have shown you, so that no honest man will ever deny it who reads these platforms, that they have gone, utterly gone, into practical abolitionism; that no representative—no man who values the rights of the States—can act with them.

Do you want more proof? I refer you to the record of the present Congress. I assert to you that three-fourths of the men who elected Banks were Know Nothings. I assert to you that not a single Northern member of that party voted for Governor Aiken for Speaker! That, after all their loud-mouthed professions of nationality, Fuller dodged; his precious little band of six threw away their votes upon their immortal leader, and thus allowed Banks, who was only elected by three votes—who would sink the Union—who would "absorb" with the negroes—who has not yet determined whether he is better than a negro or not—yes, these Know Nothings threw away their votes, and allowed this man Banks to be elected Speaker!

Will any man of common decency—will any man in Missouri of ordinary self-respect—ever again abuse me for not having acted with the Northern Fuller party?

Instead of getting national know nothings from the North for our national man, (Gov. Aiken,) we really lost two "South Americans"—Mr. Cullen, of Delaware, and Mr. Henry Winter Davis, from Maryland! So you will see that, instead of the tendencies of the American order being to liberalize the North, its practical operation is to freesoilize the South!

Do you want more proof? I will give it. The know nothing convention, held at Philadelphia on the 22d of February, 1856, (the birth-day of Washington—what a desecration!) repudiate and abolish this twelfth section on a separate and distinct vote, and by an overwhelming majority; and in its stead place a plank which means all things to all men, and of which a member of the convention, from Indiana, and a supporter of it, (Mr. Sheets,) said in that convention—

"He would assure the South that the twelfth section must be got rid of. He was willing to accept a compromise, but the section must be got rid of; he was willing to accept the Washington platform; for, if there was anything in it, it was so covered up with verbiage that a President would be elected before the people would find out what it was all about." [Tumultuous laughter.]

Yes, this infamous sentiment, instead of being received with patriotic indignation, was received with "tumultuous laughter!" and the "Washington platform," presented by one Parson French S. Evans—the defeated black republican candidate for Sergeant-at-arms of the present House—was adopted by that Convention!

Do you want more proof? I think every intelligent, honest man in my district, who is not an aspirant for office, will exclaim, "hold, enough!" But, for the benefit of the Know Nothing aspirants for my place in the district, I will give two more facts: That the Northern portion of that Convention telegraphed to the Black Republican Pittsburg Convention, sitting at the same time, that the—

"American party is no longer united. Raise the Republican banner. LET THERE BE NO FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY. THE AMERICANS ARE WITH YOU."

And the still further significant fact that, after the express repudiation of the twelfth section, they denounce in their platform the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line.

And now—I do not ask the aspirants for my place—I do not ask those who want to go as know nothings to the legislature—those who want to be sheriffs, county judges, squires, or constables, &c.,—but I ask the true men of my district—the real people, where I have always found my friends—the men who have no object but the good of their country at heart—to do as I have done—abandon this organization! if it has not failed, utterly, completely, entirely failed, as a sound, national, conservative party?—if every intelligent man does not know that it has so failed?—and if every honest man will not acknowledge the fact?

As to the great catch-words, "Americans shall rule America!" I am in favor of Americans ruling America. They do, they always have, and they always will rule America.

But who are Americans? Your laws declare that when a man has been here five years—when he will, under oath, renounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, or power—when he will prove that he is of good moral character—attached to the institutions of the United States—he may be declared an American, and your law makes him a citizen. It is a fraud upon him if you do not give him all the rights of citizenship.

Think of it! The poor old Pope of Rome, unable even to defend his life—to protect himself—has his throne supported and upheld by French bayonets! We have twelve native to one foreign vote in the United States! Why should we fear the Pope?—And cannot twelve Americans manage one Irishman? In the Congress of the United States there is one foreigner! In the last legislature of our State—elected, as the members were, before the Know Nothing flood—there was but one; and he was a leading—I might say, without being invidious, the leading member of the Senate—I allude to Col. C. Zeigler, who came or was brought to this country when an infant eighteen months old. He is one of the first intellects of our State, or any State. He has been my political friend—my personal friend—my supporter in every aspiration. I submit it to you if there is not something radically wrong in an organization which would prohibit me from voting for him merely because he was born outside of the United States, though brought here when a mere child. I have used his name without his authority. I know he will pardon me, when he sees that I have only used it to illustrate more strongly to our people than I could by a hundred arguments the absurdity of this indiscriminate proscription of foreign-born men from office.

If the despotisms of the Old World should ever attempt to destroy our government by sending their population here, I will not, as your representative, pause to talk or argue about our naturalization laws. It shall speak and vote for prohibiting any foreigner from treading his foot upon our soil! I shall strike at the root—not waste my time and energies in lopping off the branches.

I have always understood that three grand leading ideas run through our institutions, giving them all of their vitality, their beauty, and their power—first, that the people are capable of self-government. This is the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Second, that we had made an asylum to which the oppressed of every land might come as a refuge; that here they might worship as equals at the altar of our liberty; that here they might lift up their hearts to their God according to the dictates of their consciences, and there should be none to molest them. Third, that there should be no aristocracy of birth. I have regarded, and so regard, these as the peculiar pride and boast, of my country. I regard them as the three grand and massive pillars upon which the whole magnificent structure of our government rests. I will not, by any action of mine, deface or mar these pillars.

I have been often asked if I am not in favor of reorganizing the Whig party? I answer that, in the present condition of parties and the country, in my judgment such an effort can do no good, and might do great harm.

I say to you that we have no sound material North out of which to reconstruct that party. Look back at the past. Every Whig representative from the North in 1849 voted for the Wilmot proviso. But three of them out of seventy-three voted for the fugitive slave law—that law which does but common justice to the South, and which is commanded by the constitution itself! Not one Whig North of Mason and Dixon's line voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854! On all these measures a majority of the Northern Democrats voted with the South. Have we, then, not reached that point, in the North, presupposed by Mr. Clay when he said; "If the Whig party ever becomes merged into a contemptible abolition party, I will abandon it in disgust?" and should not we, his old followers, take his implied counsel and his proposed example, when he says; "I will act with that party, whatever its name may be, that stands by the constitution and the Union?" To endeavor now to reorganize the Whig party would be but to divide and distract the sound national men of the South.

Where have we an ally in the North outside of Democratic organization? These allies have been true to us in the past. With a patriotic devotion to the Union of the States, and a patriotic regard to the constitutional rights of the South, they have bared their bosoms to the ragings of the storm—they have stood unmoved while malignity and fanaticism have poured their fiery torrents upon them. I take them to my heart as political brothers, and wear and cherish them there.

How stands the Democratic party? I have given you the resolution of the present members of Congress.

Listen to Ohio! Steeped as she has been in free-soilism, in State Convention assembled, with the boldness of right, with the candor of manhood, they declared, on the 8th day of January last, as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That slavery (being the creature of positive law, cannot exist without it) is a domestic institution, and that Congress has neither the power to legislate it into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"2. *Resolved*, That the right of the people of each particular State and Territory to establish their own Constitution or form of government, to choose and regulate their own domestic institutions of every kind, and to legislate for themselves, is a fundamental principle of all free governments; and that it is the self-same right to secure which our ancestors waged the war of the revolution—a right lying at the very foundation of all our free institutions, recognised in the Declaration of Independence, and established by the Constitution of the United States; and we hereby endorse and reaffirm this now disputed principle."

Contrast this with the resolves of the Know-Nothing Convention at Cincinnati.

Listen to Indiana, as she, too, speaks in her Democratic State Convention. She says:

"*Resolved*, That we approve the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and their application as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and will faithfully maintain them."

Hear the Democracy of New York, as they, too, in convention, declare:

"*Resolved*, That the determination of Congress, avowed in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to reject from the national councils the subject of slavery in the Territories, and to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is one that accords with the sentiments of the Democracy of the State, and with the traditional course of legislation by Congress, which under Democratic auspices, has gradually, in successive territorial bills, extended the domain of popular rights, and limited the range of Congressional action; and that we believe this disposition of the question will result most auspiciously to the peace of the Union and the cause of good government."

All, everywhere, from Maine to Texas, speak the same language, declare the same principles, and rally under the same flag! Is not this party national?—Contrast these resolves with the fact that the Know-Nothing party, but two years old, has managed, even in that short time, to be in favor of secresy, against secresy, in favor of test oaths, against test oaths—in some States for the Catholic test, in others against the Catholic test—on one side of the Union for the twelfth section, on the other side against the twelfth section; and, in their late convention, at one time the Southern chivalry bolt, at another the Northern Free-Soilers bolt, and tell me if you can support such a party, even though Millard Fillmore is its candidate for the Presidency?

As to the Black Republican party, it has now the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Encouraged by past successes it has become insolently bold, and graps with an eager hand for the reins of government. If it succeeds, if it elect a President, and gets possession of both houses of Congress, it will carry out its INFAMOUS circle of measures: the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, interdict the inter slave trade between the States, restore the Missouri restriction, and refuse to admit any more slave States! Who is it that does not know the Union would not survive an hour? Our danger is not from the Pope, not from foreigners, but is from the abolitionists. What, then, is our first solemn patriotic duty? It is that we should band together as one man. It is that we should each bring his former prejudices and lay them down upon the altar of our country—that we should leave the past to "bury its own dead," and look to, and fight alone for, the preservation of the constitution and the Union.

I have seen the Democracy come down from the North and up from the South, and, gathering in solid column around the constitution, declare that the rights of the South, the just equality of the States, the capacity of man for self-government, are their bonds of brotherhood; that they will protect that constitution against all the assaults of all the *isms* in the land. While they continue to occupy this proud position I am with them and of them!—Under God, I believe that the Democratic is the only political organization with which we can beat back this abolition horde from the Capitol. While I thus believe I shall continue to act with them; and when the fight is done, when the victory is achieved, when our gallant old ship is again afloat in the sunshine and upon quiet seas, I shall turn round to my Democratic brethren, and, if I have any unadjusted quarrels, I will settle them then.

And now, fellow-citizens, I submit if I have not redeemed my pledge, that I would set myself fairly, fully, frankly before you. I trust that my position will meet with your approval. If it should not, I have only to say that it has been taken after due deliberation—taken under a solemn sense of duty to you and the country. My opinions are my honest convictions, and, if disapproved, I can retire from office. I cannot yield those convictions. I throw myself upon a generosity and kindness which took me by the hand when all obscure and unknown, and lifted me up to a seat in the Congress of the United States, and which, when slandered and abused in my last canvass, during my absence, sustained me with an emphatic endorsement. I submit it fearlessly, confidently to you, whether I shall return to my home under the frown of your condemnation, or whether I will again be greeted with that plaudit ever so dear to a public man, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

In any event, I am truly yours,
SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, February 28, 1856.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS

Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.
April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.
For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.
April 21, 1856. 44—w1y.

REVENUE.—THIS HIGH-BRED HORSE, AND great racer will make his present season at the New Market Race Course, near Petersburg, Va.

Ample provision has been made for having mares, with or without colts, carefully attended to, and well fed on grain at fifty cents a day.

Revenue is a very sure foal getter, and his colts are remarkably promising. Only two have as yet been old enough to appear on the Turf—for one of which fifteen hundred dollars was paid in cash; and for the other the same amount was offered and refused, after winning his first stake last Spring.

Terms as heretofore, fifty dollars a season, seventy to insure, with one dollar to the groom.

For pedigree and further particulars see hand-bills.

JOHN M. BOTTS.
April 19, 1856. 43—4tw.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in all their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.

D. B. JOHNSON,
Mill-Wright and Machinist.
April 19,

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Asheville Spectator of the 24th instant, gives notice that Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Webster,	Jackson,	Monday	12th May.
Waynesville,	Haywood,	Tuesday	13th "
Hendersonville,	Henderson,	Thursday	15th "
Asheville,	Buncombe,	Saturday	17th "
Marshall,	Madison,	Monday	19th "
Kelsey's Store,	"	Tuesday	20th "
Burnsville,	Yancey,	Wedn'day	21st "
Marion,	McDowell,	Friday,	23d "
Rutherfordton,	Rutherford,	Monday	26th "

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

MORE DOCUMENTS.

A new edition of the famous Western Address, signed by John A. Gilmer, now ready, and for sale at the Standard office. Price $1,50 per hundred.—Sent free of postage for $2,20 per hundred. Send in the orders soon.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.—We are not disposed to dispute with any one about a matter of this sort; but the following from the last Greensboro' Patriot, requires some notice at our hands:

"The appointments in the West were made, as we are advised, by the urgent solicitation of many personal and political friends of Mr. Gilmer. At the very earliest moment Gov. Bragg was notified of them, by Mr. G. himself, who respectfully requested Gov. Bragg to accompany him, and pointed out to him a convenient way by which they could go together. All this was in good time. Gov. Bragg had Mr. G's letter before our last issue, and at the very time the Standard was publishing its *insinuating conjectures*. A plain and truthful statement of the facts, shows how disposed is the Standard to do injustice to Mr. Gilmer. We *conjecture*, that the Standard was not so ignorant of the true facts as it pretends, and that it *pretends* for effect.

We have no doubt but that Mr. Gilmer's course was entirely satisfactory to Gov. Bragg, as explained in his letter, which if seen by the public, will prove John A. Gilmer to be what he has ever been, a liberal, just and generous man."

Observe, the Patriot says that Gov. Bragg was notified of these appointments "*at the very earliest moment*," by Mr. Gilmer himself. Now, we repeat that Mr. Gilmer made the appointments without consulting Gov. Bragg; and Gov. Bragg was "notified" thereof, *not until he had written to Mr. Gilmer on the subject, requesting an answer*. The appointments appeared first in the Asheville Spectator of the 24th April, *before* Gov. Bragg wrote to Mr. Gilmer; and yet the Patriot says the Governor was "notified of them *at the very earliest moment!*" Again: The Register, of this City, stated on the 23d of April, that Mr. Gilmer would commence the campaign in the West; yet no appointments were given,—and the Patriot, printed in Mr. Gilmer's own town, suppressed them up to the 2d of May. These are facts, which the Patriot can neither meet nor explain.

We remember that delegates, on their return from the Greensborough Convention, stated that Mr. Gilmer was expected to be in this City soon, to consult with Gov. Bragg as to the appointments. Were they deceived? Were the appointments made by the Western delegates and Mr. Gilmer at the Greensborough Convention, and the Eastern delegates kept in the dark on the subject? It would seem so; for we cannot suppose the delegates referred to capable of circulating knowingly a false report.

The Patriot's article, instead of relieving Mr. Gilmer, has been the cause of showing more clearly his want of courtesy, liberality, and justice in this matter. We had no wish to make this showing, but the Patriot's insinuations against us left us no other alternative.

COMPLIMENTS.—The associate editor of the Standard presents his compliments to "Observer," of the Register, and wonders if he, the said "Observer," could be so *improved* as to be appreciated and promoted. As a compliment to the Democratic party, showing its ready appreciation of improvements, "Observer" deserves and hereby receives our thanks. But for his sensible and just remarks on this head, and also his equally sensible and complimentary comparison of Mr. Lewis with the great Miltiades (with whose history "Observer" is no doubt familiar,) we must, as a candid man, admit we should set "Observer" down in the same category with what he is pleased to style the "Ass. editor of the Standard," only omitting "editor of the Standard."

MR. BUCHANAN.—On Wednesday last Mr. Buchanan was to have received the committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, to inform him of his nomination for the Presidency by that body. He was to leave Lancaster on Thursday, be in Baltimore on Friday, and in Washington on Saturday or Monday. Parlors have been engaged for him at the National Hotel, Washington.

MR. WADDELL AND DR. MCCLANNAHAN IN NORFOLK.—The meeting on Friday evening last, says the Norfolk American, for the purpose of hearing the Hon. Hugh Waddell and Dr. McClannahan, of North Carolina, on the subject of the coal- and iron interests of Deep River, and the subject of a Railroad to the coal mines, was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Waddell spoke at some length, and the Norfolk papers refer to his remarks as highly interesting and impressive. The Norfolk American says:

"Mr. Waddell's address was very impressive, and at some points highly eloquent. In the course of his introduction he alluded to the gross neglect with which Norfolk had been treated by the legislature, calling her the Ireland of Virginia as North Carolina had been called the Ireland of the Union. Both places are intimately acquainted with neglect. He came, he said only to submit the proposition to their consideration, asking at present no money, and was certain when they had fairly considered it, material aid would be given. He very pleasantly alluded to the fact of Norfolk citizens having had their fingers burned before, by N. C. stock, and was somewhat afraid they would be wary of entering into this. He assured them that the present scheme could not end as former ones had—he was in possession of the authority for all he said. He referred to the greatness of England, and attributed it to her iron and coal interests—he spoke of many of our own cities and States which owed all that they were in a superior point of view to their mining operations; reference was also made to the oil distilled from this coal, which in many respects is superior to camphine and sperm oil. With regard to this a communication was read from Mr. Dobbin, which was well received by the audience. Many other points were brought forward by Mr. Waddell, but as we expect to notice it again, we will conclude our reference to it at this time. After he concluded Dr. Francis Mallory, our delegate arose, and in his usually happy manner responded to him, endorsing all he had said; the Dr. said something about "annexation," which was received with loud applause. He offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, There are extensive fields of bituminous Coal and beds of the finest Iron ore on Deep River, in North Carolina, to which it is very desirable that we should have access not only on account of our local demand for these minerals, but because the Navy Yard and the national vessels visiting our port make that demand very great, and we earnestly desire to be admitted to the great benefits of a country so rich, not only in mineral treasures but in agricultural products; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that a charter has been granted by the State of North-Carolina for the building of a railway from Deep river to the North-Carolina road, and that we will give such aid as may be in our power to an early completion of said road.

Resolved, That from information, which we deem reliable, we believe that more of the necessary elements for a National Foundry and Armory are to be found in immediate proximity to each other in the coal region of Deep River, than at any other point in the United States, and that a union of such an establishment by railway with the Navy Yard at this place would be an object of National interest; we will therefore use our best efforts to ensure the success of the measures now pending in the House of Representatives of the United States, for the erection of said Foundry and Armory.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senator, and the Representative from this District in Congress, with the request that they will use their efforts to aid in establishing a National Foundry in North-Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed to co-operate with our friends in the Old North State, and to visit the coal and iron region above mentioned, with a view to report to our citizens hereafter on the subject."

NICARAGUA.

On Thursday last Mr. Weller, of California, submitted a resolution to the Senate, calling on the President for any correspondence, not heretofore communicated, with our Minister in Nicaragua, in reference to the recognition of the new Nicaraguan government. Mr. Weller said—

"He was in the constant receipt of letters inquiring whether he sustained the policy of the administration in regard to the Nicaraguan government, and he now took occasion to remark that he entirely disagreed with that policy. If the executive thought it expedient to reject Colonel French upon personal grounds, he thought the Nicaraguan government should have been notified of that fact, and been officially recognized. The usual practice of the government had been to recognize the usual South American governments, whoever were in power there. Those which lie on the route to the Pacific especially ought to be treated with courtesy and friendship. He did not desire to see Central America annexed to this Republic, but he wanted a stable government there, and this was only to be accomplished, by a diffusion of Anglo Saxon blood. Therefore, he thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged rather than discountenanced. He said that no man had been so shamefully misrepresented as Gen. Walker, who was not a freebooter, but a man of pure purposes. He read a letter from Gen. Walker, in which the fact is shown that the British Government have interfered in the present struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the former with arms. A state of war was now existing between those governments; Costa Rica had invaded Nicaragua, but had never declared war against her; they had only declared war against those Americans who had aided the present party in power in subverting the old government.

Mr. Weller also alluded to the recent riot at Panama, in which thirty Americans had been killed. The best feeling existed between this government and that of New Grenada, and he had no doubt the whole power of that government would be exercised to bring the offenders to justice."

Mr. Douglas also spoke upon the subject. He said—

"He believed that the Clayton-Bulwar treaty was being violated every day by Great Britain, and thought something ought to be done about it. He regarded the present government of Nicaragua as a legitimate government, as much so as other existing governments in Central America. It was the firmest and most stable government they had had since throwing off the Spanish yoke; and so far as he knew, justice was more impartially administered, and the rights of man and of property were more sacredly guarded and protected under the existing government, than under any previous one. Nor was it any objection to his mind that an American by birth was in command of the Nicaraguan army. Nicaragua had as much right to become an asylum for emigrants from this country, as we had to receive European emigrants. She had as much right to naturalize Walker and give him military command, as we had to do the same by Gen. Shields. Further, Nicaragua had as much right to send an American by birth as Minister to this country, as we have to send a man of foreign birth to represent us at the Court of Spain, Italy or Holland. He believed that we ought to enforce our neutrality laws, but not to go one hair's breadth beyond the line of strict duty."

THE FATAL DUEL.

The Wilmington Journal records in touching and impressive terms, the untimely death of Dr. Wilkings, of that place, who fell in a duel with Mr. J. H. Flanner. We copy as follows from the Wilmington papers:—

FATAL DUEL.—Our community was painfully startled, on Saturday afternoon last, by the reception of a telegraphic despatch from Marion, S. C., to the effect that a hostile meeting had taken place, near Fair Bluff, between Dr. Wm. C. Willkings and Jos. H. Flanner, Esq., both young men and citizens of this place; and that, on the third fire, the former received the ball of his antagonist through the lungs, and, in a very few minutes, expired. The difficulty grew out of a speech made by Mr. Willkings on Wednesday evening last, at the Democratic meeting at the Court House. They fought with pistols, at ten paces—Mr. Willkings being the challenger.

We do not feel called upon to say more upon this most unfortunate occurrence, except that the parties were very much esteemed here by their friends and acquaintances; and that this tragical result has cast a gloom the like of which, we trust, may never occur again. *Herald.*

Neither do we feel called upon to say more about this matter to-day. But we may say much when we become possessed of the *facts* of the case. *Commercial.*

We have little to add to the above,—nothing to-day. When the public feeling becomes calmed down and facts can be reviewed dispassionately and impartially, those facts, will, no doubt, be given to the world by those in possession of them, and upon whom their promulgation will devolve as a duty not only to themselves, but to the living and to the dead. Let us await the progress of events, without giving way to undue excitement or running the risk of committing injustice by ungarded expressions. There, is a providence that watches over the fall even of a sparrow, and if one of these cannot fall without our Father, may we not rest assured that man made in His image, is more precious than many sparrows, and in this assurance rest calmly and do justly—justly to ourselves and to others. *Journal.*

ASTOUNDING PROFANITY.—The Montrose Democrat says: "We recollect, a little over a year ago, we heard Mr. Wilmot make the following declaration:

"I am determined to arouse the people to the importance of the slavery issue, and get up an organization through which they can get control of the government in '56. And if I become satisfied that these efforts will fail, and that the people will not assert their rights, then I'll be d——d if I don't join the party that I think will send the country to h—ll the quickest!"

Wilmot was once a Democrat—next he became a Freesoiler—then a Know Nothing, which accounts for his hard swearing; and now he is a miserable black Republican and Know Nothing combined.

"It struck me as strange that the Democracy should seek to employ a *free negro* [Boots'] band, when Mr. Wise characterizes Mr. Fillmore as being the candidate of the mulatto party." *"Observer," of the Register.*

"Observer" *must* be a Know Nothing if he takes Boots for a mulatto. When does the Donmore and Fillison club meet?

ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.		KNOW NOTHING TICKET.	
N. N. Nixon,	493	R. F. Brown,	*500
G. W. Davis,	*503	J. H. Flanner,	*498
M. Costin,	497	T. C. Worth,	*501
Geo. Houston,	491	Geo. Harriss,	*507
L. B. Huggins,	491	S. N. Martin,	494

The election held here yesterday for Commissioners of Navigation passed off quietly, considering the very large vote polled. The table above will exhibit the actual state of the poll, with this explanation. That return shows the election of four Know Nothings and one Democrat. By some strange mistake yesterday, an active and staunch Democrat, in the heat and excitement of the voting, got hold of and put in a Know Nothing vote; thus, in fact, electing Mr. Flanner, whereas, had the mistake not occurred, Mr. Costin would have been elected, and the Board stood two Democrats and three Know Nothings. Making allowance for this mistake, which is not denied to be one by any body, the average Know Nothing majority is *three*—growing small by degrees and beautifully less. *Journal.*

The Democrats of Wilmington have done well.—They are gaining slowly, but surely, and victory will soon perch upon their banner. The Journal adds, with truth, that—

"It is no more than what is just and proper to say, that the town of Wilmington can boast as noble a band of working Democrats as the State or the Union can produce.—Men who will never permit the banner upon which their principles are inscribed, to trail in the dust, but will raise it aloft again and again, and carry it forward again and again until victory perches upon it,—who instead of being discouraged by merely nominal defeat, will only draw from such nominal defeats lessons by which to obtain substantial victory. Without monied power or other influence beyond that of principle alone, the Democrats of Wilmington, depressed in feeling as they were yesterday, fought a noble fight, divided the honors of victory with their opponents, and left what remained to them valueless."

MR. BIGGS'S SPEECH.

We have read with much interest and pleasure the speech of Senator Biggs, of this State, delivered in the Senate on the 30th April, on the Naval Retiring Board. It is an able and well-considered speech. Mr. Biggs has done full justice to the subject, as well as to Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, under whose recommendation the Naval Retiring Board was authorized, and acted. The "Washington Union," in laying the speech before its readers, says:

"So much interest is manifested by the country at large in everything relating to the navy, and particularly at this time, when no little opposition is made to the operations and requirements of a law passed in conformity to public wishes and in view of public necessities, that we give entire this morning the very able speech of Hon. Mr. Biggs, of North-Carolina, on the action of the late naval board, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday last. Mr. Biggs has made an argument which few will attempt to controvert, for it is strengthened with statements which must and will have their proper effect upon the country—the whole forming a triumphant vindication of the official course of the navy."

We would be pleased to publish the entire speech; but we doubt whether, with the existing pressure upon our columns, we can find room for it all. We shall, however, make copious extracts from it, so that our readers may judge for themselves of its style and the conclusiveness of the views and arguments which it presents.

Let the patriotic of all parties and all sections stamp their seal of condemnation upon men, who, to secure a temporary triumph of party, would arouse one section of our State against the other. *Register.*

That's the very thing, Mr. Register, which you have been doing for the last six years. As soon as you and the aristocratic leaders of your party perceived that Free Suffrage was popular, and that the people were determined to have it, you set about to defeat it, and soon started the Convention issue.—The "Western Address," signed by Mr. Gilmer, and endorsed by you as far as you have dared to do it, was one of the fruits of this opposition to Free Suffrage; and at the last session of the Legislature, your candidate for Governor having uniformly voted against Free Suffrage, *voted against it again*, and in the next breath advocated a Convention to be called in *palpable violation of the Constitution of the State*,—thus showing himself a sectional man of the extremest and most dangerous stamp. You know these things to be so. You have been insidiously warring for years upon the compromises of the State Constitution; and we believe that, to achieve just one party triumph, you would willingly surrender the present basis of representation in both branches of the Legislature. That is our opinion, drawn from your course for years past. But you will fail. *Free Suffrage will triumph*,—BRAGG will be re-elected, and the State will vote in November next for the Democratic candidate for President.

GEN. BYNUM'S WILMINGTON SPEECH.—The Wilmington Journal thus notices the extraordinary speech delivered by Gen. Bynum, one evening last week, before the K. N's of that place:

"The meeting was addressed by General John Gray Bynum, who spoke at great length. We understand that General Bynum referred to Free Suffrage as a "buggaboo"—charged President Pierce with the responsibility of the anti-slavery excitement—endorsed every word and syllable of his celebrated Western Address—had no confidence in the honesty of Democratic leaders, and repeated the talk thereon that has been talked by every opponent of the Democratic party from the first. The General did not seem to take anything by his motion, generally speaking."

The General no doubt suffered his zeal, and his disposition to create a sensation politically, to get the better of his discretion. The last place in the State to endorse such doctrines as those contained in the "Western Address," is Wilmington. New Hanover is one of the largest slaveholding Counties, and the largest tax-paying County in the State. Gen. Bynum has damaged his party in that community, as the vote in August will show.

The General says he "has no confidence in the honesty of Democratic leaders." Such a declaration, from such a quarter, is distressing.

☞ The Washington Union, noticing Mr. Fillmore's "hobnobbing with the Pope," and his visit to the King of Naples, very justly observes:—

"But seriously, and in sober sadness, we think that neither the United States nor their ex-Presidents can gain either honor or advantage from this recent practice of wandering about Europe, picking up the crumbs that fall from the great men's tables, and trumpeting forth to the four winds every little attention they happen to receive from crowned heads or hereditary dignitaries. To be vain of these is the indelible brand of conscious inferiority, and it is a remark of every intelligent foreigner, that in no country of the world is such ignoble deference paid to those distinctions of rank and those hereditary honors, which have been repudiated here as unworthy of freemen. This is most especially the case among what is called the more enlightened class, and the fashionable ladies. Nothing is more common than to see one of our heiresses throwing herself away on a beggarly adventurer with a title, and bartering her youth, her beauty, her fortune, and her happiness, for the empty distinction of being called my lady the countess or baroness. But these are what Mr. Webster called "obsolete ideas;" and no doubt Millard Fillmore, who, as the chronicler says, "is sure to be our next President," will give us the benefit of his travelled experience, and correct these vulgar home-bred notions of republican simplicity, and all that sort of democratic nonsense."

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We learn that David Coleman, Esq., of Yancy, who represented the 49th Senatorial District so ably in the last Legislature, has consented, at the urgent request of his numerous friends, to be a candidate for re-election.

Col. James L. Gains is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Moore and Montgomery District.

A. R. Black, Esq., Democrat, and Col. Richardson, K. N., are the candidates for the Commons in Moore.

☞ We have the Gilmer and "Filmer" K. N's just where they should be—*on the defensive*; and let us keep them there. It will take them many, many months to explain and apologize for their manifold political sins. Give it to them,—it is good for them to be thus exercised.

DEATH OF PERCIVAL, THE POET.—J. G. Percival, the Poet, and State Geologist of Illinois, died at Hazlegreen, in that State, on the 2d inst.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—On Monday last Mr. Pugh presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the admission of Kansas with her revolutionary constitution. Mr. Clayton spoke at length on the naval retiring board, and without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House passed, by sixty eight majority, the Senate bill appropriating $45,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, Michigan. The House also passed the bill defining the objects for which the balance of the appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river shall be expended.

Mr. Clingman asked leave to offer the following joint resolution for the better protection of American citizens:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens under the law of Nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations, with reference to the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to employ any of the land or naval forces of the country, and to call for aid and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary to provide for the safety of passengers and other of our citizens in those localities; and such forces may be used by him in aid of the local authorities, or otherwise, to insure the observance of such rights as the Government of the United States and its citizens are entitled to enjoy."

Objection being made, Mr. Clingman moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. Stephens asked Mr. Clingman what he proposed to do with the resolution.—Mr. C. replied that he thought it ought to pass, but of the House should determine to refer the resolution, he should have no objection. After some debate, the House adjourned, and the resolution under the rules went over for action until Monday next.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance was transacted in the Senate on Tuesday, the 6th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House passed the bill making appropriation for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, (author of Bennett's land bill of a former session,) from the committee on public lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of land in Iowa, in aid of Railroads now constructing. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, yeas 45, nays 95. The House soon after adjourned.

No business of importance transacted in either House on Wednesday, the 7th.

MR. CARUTHERS' LETTER.—We offer no apology to our readers for devoting so much of our space to-day, to the letter of Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri.—Mr. Caruthers thoroughly exposes Know Nothingism, its identity with abolitionism, and its ruinous tendencies. That "*national* American," Mr. Fuller, for whom Southern K. N. members of the House—including Messrs. Puryear, Reade, and Paine—voted for Speaker, is held up in his true colors before the country. Read this letter carefully, and then hand it round among your neighbors. Its statements may be implicitly depended on,—they are based on the record, and will bear the most rigid investigation. Read and circulate!

SOUTH-CAROLINA WILL BE REPRESENTED AT CINCINNATI.—The State Convention to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention met on Monday last, at Columbia. Col. Pickens was chosen President, and spoke at length in favor of the State being represented at Cincinnati. Mr. Orr also spoke, urging the same course. Delegates were then appointed, and resolutions were adopted sustaining the doctrine of State rights, re-affirming those of the Georgia Convention, and declaring President Pierce the first choice of South-Carolina for nomination by the National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—An election was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday last for Mayor, Solicitor, Receiver of Taxes, Comptroller, Commissioner and City Council. The candidates for Mayor were Richard Vaux, Democrat; H. D. Moore, K. N.; and W. B. Thomas, black Republican. At the last Mayor's election the K. N's carried the City by a large majority. We have no information yet as to the vote on Tuesday, but the general impression appeared to be that the Democrats were carrying the City.

AMUSING.—We find the following telegraphic despatch in our Northern exchanges, to the effect that Mr. Fillmore *guesses* he will accept the nomination:

"BOSTON, May 5.—The Boston traveller to-day publishes a letter from Haven, the former law partner of Mr. Fillmore, saying that there was no ground for the report that Fillmore would decline his nomination for the Presidency. On the contrary, letters from Fillmore seem to state that he would accept the nomination if he could hope for the best, and Mr. Haven guesses Fillmore will do so."

SOMETHING NEW.—Gen. Sam Houston, who has been officially announced as a candidate for the Presidency, proposes to stump the Union. He is to speak at the Capital of every State. Gen. H. is *his own candidate*, and will support himself before the people with much voice and zeal. We wish him no Electoral votes and a good time of it generally.

☞ The State Medical Society will hold its next annual meeting in this City, on Thursday, the 15th inst. Dr. C. E. Johnson is the President. The annual address will be delivered, in the Senate chamber of the Capitol, (at a time hereafter to be designated,) by Dr. Warren of Edenton. The sessions will be held in the Supreme Court-Room.

The annual meeting of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company took place on Friday, 25th ult, Mr. McDiarmid being present to represent the State Stock. Nathan A. Stedman, Esq., was re-elected President of the company.

The following gentleman were chosen Directors: F. Fries, Wm. Welch, Jona. Worth, Alex. Kelly, Jas. Kyle, Charles Benbow, John H. Cook, Jas. M. Marsh and John D. Willams. The Report of the Board of Directors exhibits the finances of the Company to be in good condition, and explains why no dividends were declared the past year, viz: that $12,000 was applied to a deficiency in the capital stock of the company, besides a large amount appropriated to repairs. The Board express the belief that there will be nothing to interfere with future semi-annual dividends.

Jonathan Worth was appointed by the Directors general Superintendent of the Road. Salary $1000. *Fay. Carolinian.*

MURDER.—We regret to learn that Angus McDiarmid, Captain of the Steamer John H. Haughton, was thrown overboard on Saturday afternoon last, by Sam, one of the negroes belonging to the C. F. & D. River Navigation Company. The negro had absconded from the boat on its upward trip, and on returning to it as the boat was coming down, Capt. McDiarmid was in the act of tying him, when he resisted, got the rope entangled around McDiarmid's body, and pitched him in the river. The water was very deep, and the boat under rapid headway, and all efforts to save him were unavailing. The body has not been recovered.

Sam was arrested on Sunday, and is now in jail. *Fay. Obs. 5th inst.*

THE VOTE OF OHIO AT CINCINNATI.—A paragraph in the Washington letter of the Baltimore Sun, published in our paper of yesterday, sets down the vote of the Ohio delegation for Mr. Buchanan. We have the best authority for saying that the Ohio vote will be thrown as a unit on the first ballot of the Convention for Mr. Douglas, and thereafter as long as his nomination may be reasonably hoped for. Should a demonstration be made towards the South for a candidate, we have equal authority for saying that Ohio will throw her vote on Senator Hunter, as will the rest of the North-Western States *S. S. Democrat.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1856.

The entrance of the "merry month" of May this year will be long remembered in Philadelphia. It was ushered in amidst the deafning clang of the fire-alarm, and the shouts and cries of an excited multitude battling with a terrific conflagration, which threatened at one period to destroy the northern portion of the City. From midnight to day break the raging element, fanned by a strong breeze, seemed to defy the utmost exertions of the indomitable fire department. When beaten at one point the flames turned to another, enveloping and consuming magnificent stores, hitherto considered fire-proof—while flaming brands carried by the wind brought destruction to dwellings situated several hundred yards to the south and west of the actual fire. The City was illuminated by the light and the startled inhabitants of distant sections at first considered the fire in their own neighborhoods. The roaring of the huge mass of flame, and the crash of the lofty walls as they successively disappeared amidst the sea of fire gave an awful grandeur to the scene which will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. It was long after sunrise when the subdued flames allowed the wearied firemen some repose and enabled them to rescue the lifeless body of one of their gallant comrades who perished amidst the falling ruins. Poor fellow! he was spared in the battle fields of Mexico to fall at the threshhold of his home a victim to his unpaid exertions in the service of his fellow-citizens. Upwards of forty houses in the very centre of the business portion of the city have been utterly destroyed—$600,000 is the estimated loss which, added to the loss at the late fire in Ranstead place, makes upwards of a million of dollars lost by fire in less than a month. This presses heavily on the different Insurance offices and must have a serious effect upon the local money market for some time to come. It is a great drawback upon the profits of the Spring trade, but will cause a stir among the mechanics and others connected with the building trade, as the destroyed warehouses will be immediately rebuilt—the owners of the various lots being mostly men of wealth and energy.

The Democracy of Philadelphia held a mass meeting on Friday night within the hallowed precincts of Independence Square. It was an immense gathering of ardent and enthusiastic men devoted to the advancement of human liberty and human happiness. From stands erected at each end of the square, the Democratic candidates for the municipal offices addressed their fellow citizens and announced their firm and conscientious adherence to those great principles of human liberty which are embodied and professed in the Democratic creed. The corruption and extravagance of the Know Nothing party were fearlessly exposed. Their fiendish attempt to renew the barbarous scenes of religious persecution which disgraced the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were commented upon in language which drew forth tremendous cheers—their wickedness in appealing to the foulest passions of the human heart, and endeavoring to change the great political questions which divide the Union into a miserable religious feud for the foul and selfish purpose of getting into place and power, was described in a manner which must have been anything but satisfactory to Sam, if he was within hearing.

The election takes place on Tuesday the 6th inst. Money and odds have been repeatedly offered by sporting men on the Democratic ticket, but their opponents "fight shy."—"Sam," true to his original instincts, skulks about, talks big, but ventures nothing, which indeed is rather mean of him as the possession of the City Treasury for two years has enabled him to make a "trifle or so;" and by all accounts he seems to have made good use of his time, leaving with the tax-payers the great consolation of reflecting that it was no "cussed furrener" that fobbed their money, but the great original "native Sam" himself.

OBSERVER.

THE VOICE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In another column will be found a short sketch of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina. It will be seen that the Democracy of North Carolina, with great unanimity, have declared their preference for Franklin Pierce, as the Democratic candidate for President. The wishes of the Democracy of North Carolina, we feel confident, accord with those of full three fourths of the Democracy of all the Southern States, and we believe with a large majority of the people of the United States. Let politicians and office seekers say what they please, the great mass of the people are anxious to have President Pierce for a second term. Nearly all of our great and good Presidents have served two terms, and why should President Pierce be made an exception? Policy, patriotism and gratitude, in our opinion, all demand his renomination, and the claims of no individual or State ought to weigh a feather in opposition to the wishes of the people, and the great interests of the country.

We warn the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention that the people have their eyes upon them; their conduct will be watched, and the votes of every one of them will be carefully examined. If they faithfully carry out the wishes of those that sent them, they will receive the reward of good and faithful servants; but if the people believe that their wishes have been set at naught, and their dearest rights bartered away, for the purpose of forwarding the private objects of any individual, they will hold their delegates to a strict account for their conduct. We have great confidence in the Democracy, and we believe that the representatives of such a glorious party will be guided by wise and patriotic counsels, that they will select a candidate worthy of the party, and that he will be triumphantly elected. *Mil. (Ga.) Union.*

Arrival of the steamer North American—Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, May 7.—The new screw steamer North American, has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 23d of April. Her news is uninteresting.

The Russian militia have been disbanded.

The Admiralty has ordered all light-houses to be lighted in the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; and in the Black and White seas.

Cotton advanced one-eight.

The newspapers say breadstuffs are dull, with a declining tendency.

McMakin & Sons report good barrel flour advanced a shilling. Wheat unchanged.

Great Democratic Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—At the election held here yesterday, for municipal officers, the entire Democratic ticket succeeded by an overwhelming majority. The Select Council, with those holding over, will stand 14 Democrats, 10 K. N's. Common Council 69 Democrats, 17 K. N's. Voux's majority for Mayor is 3,873.

New Jersey Democracy.

TRENTON, N. J. May 6.—The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and amid much enthusiasm, appointed delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. They passed resolutions instructing their delegates to vote for Mr. Buchanan, and denouncing Know-Nothingism as vicious and degenerate. They also endorsed the National Administration and the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

THE RESULT IN MICHIGAN.—To give our readers some idea of the extent of the recent Democratic victory in Michigan, we give below, as far as heard from, the result of the township elections for supervisors:

Democrats,	353
Black Republicans,	183
Whigs,	12
Know-Nothings,	4

The Democratic majority in the State will be at least 8,000.

Our Representative, Hon. Burton Craige, is now on a visit to his family, in this place. He was enjoying good health and in fine spirits. *Salisbury Banner.*

MARRIED.

In Chapel Hill, Texas, on the 23d ult., by Rev. S. S. Yarbrough, Mr. Leonidas B. Lemay, to Miss Mary A. Cress, daughter of the late Col. Edward Cress, formerly of Salisbury, N. C.

In Jackson, Northampton County, N. C., on the 24th ult., by Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, Robert A. Weaver, Esq., to Miss Cornelia A. Warren.

May every blessing attend them through life.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 30th ult., Mr. John U. Vogler, aged about 45 years. Mr. Vogler was assistant Doorkeeper to the last Senate of North-Carolina.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

MEET FOR TARGET PRACTICE (IN UNDRESS Uniform), To-day, Saturday, the 10th inst., at Three o'clock, at the ACADEMY GROVE.

☞ The Members of the Corps will supply themselves with Ball at the store of Lieut. Thompson.

(By order of the Captain,)
WM. E. ALLEY, O. S.

WAKE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Democrats of Wake County will be held in Raleigh, on Monday of May Court next, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and to take such other steps as may be deemed important to the continued unity and success of the party in the County.
April 28, 1856. 46—td.

Democratic Convention in Franklin.

THE DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN ARE REQUESTED to hold primary meetings and send delegates to a County Convention to be held in Louisburg on the 24th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing Legislature. MANY VOTERS.
April 16th, 1856. 43—td.

NOTICE.—ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF MAY, inst., by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by James D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell, in the town of Milton, Caswell county, N. C., a large lot of cast and wrought iron, mixed metals, &c., which belonged to the Milton Cotton Factory, lately destroyed by fire. Also a steam Engine and fixtures, which does not appear to be much damaged. The brick, and every thing of value about the premises, and the lot of land, consisting of one or more acres, on which the building stands. Terms, liberal, and made known on the day of sale.
JOHN M. FLEMING, *Trustee.*
May 9, 1856. 49—swtd.
☞ Milton Chronicle copy 3 weeks.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED to me by F. W King, I shall, on Monday of May Court next, sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot now occupied by said F. W. King, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. Terms made known on day of sale.
S. H. ROGERS, *Trustee.*
May 9, 1856. 46—swtd.

REDFORD A. WATKINSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
And Commissioner of Deeds for North-Carolina, and twenty-seven other States.
20, NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
May 9, 1856. 49—sw3tpd.

READ THIS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY, and will give possession 1st July, a small Lot in Forestville, N. C., on which is situated an elegant Store and Ware House. The store has 1 room below and 2 above stairs, with chimney and cellar. The Ware House has 2 rooms. Everything in complete order to conduct the mercantile business, or by small alterations a comfortable residence can be made. A bargain can be had, and credit given the purchaser. JONES & CRENSHAW.
Forestville, N. C., May 1, 1856. 36—sw8t.

Johnston Male and Female Academies.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THESE Schools will take place on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June. On the 4th and 5th, the trustees, patrons and friends of the school are requested to attend. On the 6th, the usual address will be delivered by Prof. Charles B. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Va.; and the public generally are respectfully invited. By order of the Trustees.
May 9, 1856. 49—sw3t.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 40—

Male Collegiate Institute.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., Principal,
WITH COMPETENT ASSISTANTS.

THIS INSTITUTION, LOCATED AT STRICKlandsville, immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., has been erected for the purpose of promoting the educational interest of the State, and our own County in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expenses in erecting a suitable building for school purposes; having regard, both to the health and convenience of the pupils, as also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvement. In fine, we feel assured that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope and do expect largely to share the public patronage.

Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few inducements to affect the morals of the pupils. The students will be at liberty to attend either of the Churches in the villiage or neighborhood.

The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing, in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
One half payable in advance.

Primary English Classes,	$7 00
Mod. Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing,	15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Incidental expenses,	50

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction from the tuition will be made except in case of protracted sickness.

Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal at $44 per session, exclusive of lights, one half payable in advance, the other at the close of the session.

Reports of the deportment and progress of each student will be furnished his parent or guardian about the middle and close of each session.

The first session will commence 1st Monday in June 1856. For further particulars address the Principal at Stricklandsville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D.
Pres't of board of Trustees.
J. M. PETERSON, Sec'y.
Stricklandsville, N. C. 1123—wtA1.

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXecuted by A. M. Blake, for certain purposes therein expressed, bearing date the 13th of January, 1855, and duly registered in the Register's office of Wake County, I shall sell to the highest bidder on Monday the 19th instant, upon the premises whereon the property is situated, being about two miles from Morrisville Depot, near the road leading from Morrisville to James Lynn's, a steam Engine and fixtures, and all necessary appendages thereunto belonging. Terms, cash.
NATHANIEL JONES, *Trustee.*
Wake Co., May 5, 1856. 48—sw2tpd.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

FOR SALE.—A TWENTY BARREL TURPENTINE Still, with all the appurtenances attached, in good order. Apply to J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant.
April 16, 1856. 44—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF GEORGE N. LEWIS, & CO., IN the town of Nashville, Nash County, was dissolved on the 23rd day of March, 1856, by mutual consent; and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Lewis & Boddie. Persons indebted to the said late firm, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will be *pushed*. The new firm solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon the old, and promise a full and tasty stock, at low prices, with the best attention in their power.
April 1, 1856. 1118—w4w.

L. P. HUNT & CO,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR
Second Gift Enterprise
On the 29th of May, 1856, at Louisville, Kentucky.
30,000 DOLLARS!
FOUNDED ON REAL ESTATE.

☞ Bonds given, with good security, for the payment of all prizes.

1 Farm, 200 acres, six miles from Frankfort, valued at	$10,000
1 Hotel at Bridgeport, Ky., valued at	3,000
1 Dwelling-House, "	1,500
1 " " "	1,000
1 " " "	1,000
1 " " "	800
8 Pianos, 7-octave, Rosewood, superior toned, at $450 each.	3,600
8 Pianos, 6½-octave, fine toned, at $300 each	2,400
10 Gold Lever Watches, gentlemen's, at $100 each	1,000
5 " " ladies', at $60 each	300
5 " " " $40 "	200
10 Silver Lever Watches, gentlemen's, at $30	300
10 " " " at $20	200
30 Gold Chains, at $20	600
8 Breastpins, ladies', at $12 50	100
200 Ladies' Gold Thimbles, Boxes, &c., at $5	1,000
200 Gold Rings, at $2 50	500
2,500 " " at $1	2,500
3,000 Gifts valued at	$30,000

☞ Tickets $1. ☞ Tickets $1. ☞ Tickets $1.

The first drawn number being entitled to the farm, and so on to the end of the gifts, all free of charge.

☞ Those drawing prizes, residing at a distance, who prefer the wholesale value in cash to the article drawn, can be accommodated by addressing the proprietors.

Tickets will be sent to any part of the United States, to agents, by addressing L. P. HUNT & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Payment for tickets must be made previous to the day of drawing to entitle the holder to any prize. A copy of the drawing and all small prizes will be sent to every person holding tickets, by mail or otherwise, immediately after the drawing, free of charge.

The present owners have given bonds to furnish deeds immediately after the drawing. Address
L. P. HUNT & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.
May 2, 1856. 1128—tw.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. CO.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq., who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

PEACE PROCLAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by

ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.

Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.

☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

"Small Stores," "Candles," &c.—1856-'57

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
April 12, 1856.

PROPOSALS, SEALED, AND ENDORSED "OFFER for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c. as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 15th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty days' notice,) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt water soap and the candles, for each of which separate poposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India rubber.	Combs, coarse, India rubber
Brushes shaving	Combs, fine; India rubber
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Ordway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking boxes of

Beeswax, in ¼lb. cakes, pure.
Cotton, spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ¼ inch.
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, drill-eyed, betweens.
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width, 1¼ inch.
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound.
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality.
Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, ½ inch wide.
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ inch wide.
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.* The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 50,000 *pounds.* The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard stearine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length *exclusive of tip*, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c. Separate bids for all that may by required for the use of the navy, to be delievered at New York only.
Mustard seed, American, brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
Corks, for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and, be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hamphire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this unperstanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1845-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible person, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by the law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of article required, as, in the inspection before ception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particuly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

April 12, 1856. 1120—w4w.

At this Season of the Year no Medicine is more necessary than Dowden's Virginia Bitters, the Great Southern Tonic.

PREPARED FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF A celebrated Southern physician. The great tonic and stimulating power of this medicine eradicating all impurities of the system, all who would enjoy health and ward off Diarrhœa, Billious Yellow Fever, or Fever and Ague, during the coming spring and summer, should use them. To the consumptive, or those so inclined, they are invaluable, increasing the appetite, and imparting new vigor to the constitution. For Dyspepsia, they are a pleasant and never-failing remedy. Thousands have been effectually cured while all other remedies have failed. Price 50 cents. Six bottles $2 50.

For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Rosser & Rives, Petersburg, and Geo. Dowden, Richmond, Va.

Feb. 22, 1856. —27

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale that valuable house and lot formerly the residence of Maj. Clarke, opposite State Bank, upon accommodating terms. The house has been repaired, the lot is large and contains a good garden spot, large fruit trees, near the capital and is in an excellent neighborhood. Terms: Bond and security, one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. Apply to

ED. CANTWELL.

Raleigh, April 20, 1856. 43—1m.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.

April 16, 1856. 43—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.

The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machininst's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.

Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne

Scribners Engineer's aad Mechanics Companion.

A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk

The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett

Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion

The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others

The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard

Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with prompness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them fro any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address

JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

Convention of the Friends of Education.

IT IS PROPOSED TO HOLD, IN GOLDSBOROUGH, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May next, a Convention of Teachers, and of the friends of Education generally.

Officers of our system of Common Schools, Teachers in these and in Colleges and Academies, and the friends of popular intelligence, are earnestly invited to attend; and it is hoped that all will come prepared to remain two days at least.

It is hoped that several distinguished friends of the cause will be present, from a distance.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools, for the State.
W. K. LANE,
Chm'n Board Sup. Com. Schools of Wayne county.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.

E. A. BIZZELL.

April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

New Store, New Goods, and New Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT their new Store at DURHAM'S STATION, N. C. Railroad, their stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin ware, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., all of which they will sell low for cash, or country trade, such as Corn, Wheat, Flour, Flax Seed, Raw Hides, Bees-wax, Tallow, old Iron, good heart Shingles, fat Poultry of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, cotton and linen Rags, tow and cotton Cloth, Seed Cotton, new Feathers, Bacon, Lard, fat Beef Cattle, &c. &c., Their motto is, quick sales and small profits. Come and see.

GUESS & NICHOLLS.

April 21, 1856. 45—sw4w.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

W. W. WOODEL.

April 23, 1856. 45—.

Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, April 18th, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. ON THE profits of this Company for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid to Stockholders on or after the 15th May next.

Books for transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of May next.

JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & Wel. R. R. Co.

April 19, 1856. 43—sw15thM.

IF YOU WISH A TRUE AND FAITHFUL LIKENESS of yourself or friends, call and get one of those gems produced only at HAVAENS & MALLON'S Photographic Gallery.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME will please call and settle their accounts immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. HAVENS.

Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—6t.

☞ Star and Register copy 6 times.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxsc Ring, by John Sterling.
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.
The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.
Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronunced the most remarkable production of the day.
Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.
The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.
Charlemont, by Simms.
Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 24, 1856. 36—

A CARD.

DR. L. C. MANLY HRAVING PURCHASED "AUBURN," nine miles east of Raleigh, on the N. C. Rail Road, and adopted it as his future residence, tenders his professional services to the people in that neighborhood.

March 28, 1856. 39—6w.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"
A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, natually suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

THE DEMOCRAT AND PLANTER.
PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS.

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION OF THE SOUTHERN Public generally to the above paper, we deem it necessary to say but few words. We are located in the midst of the richest planting district of Texas, and perhaps of the world. Many persons throughout the entire South are now looking to Texas with a view of making it their future home. A paper giving them reliable information with reference to the people, the soil, climate, products and resources of this State must be a desideratum to them. This we profess to do. Our large list of exchanges, comprising nearly every paper in the State, enables us to present our readers with a summary of affairs in Texas as complete as could be desired.

The Democrat and Planter is published on a double royal sheet, its large size affording ample space for Miscellany, as well as for political discussion, Agriculture, News, &c. It is designed particularly as a paper for the planter and the planter's family. No pains will be spared to render it acceptable to its readers.

It is now in the fourth year of its existence, having until August 1st, 1855, been known as the Columbia Democrat, at which time it was enlarged and its present name given to it.

Its large circulation among the planters and others in this State, renders it a capital medium for advertisements, especially for those of an agricultural nature.

TERMS:

Single copy, in advance, per year,	$3 00
Ten " " "	25 00
Twenty-five, " "	50 00

Specimen copies furnished on application.

Address, CUSHING & SWAIN, *Publishers*,
Columbia, Brazoria Co., Texas.

April 9, 1856. 42—3m.

RECENT PUBLICA IONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

October 16, 1855. 94—

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a deed of trust executed to me on the 7th of November, 1855, by Jas. D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell in the town of Milton, Caswell county, N. C., on Thursday the 10th day of April next, all of the machinery belonging to the Milton Cotton Factory, consisting of about 1600 spindles, 20 looms, with cards, shaftings, and all other fixtures for the purpose of successfully manufacturing cotton in all the branches of spinning and weaving. I shall also sell the factory house, which is built of stone and brick, four stories high, 46 by 80 feet, covered with zinc; and with said house about 2 acres of land, one steam engine of about twenty horse power—all of which will be sold without reserve. As the property is valuable, (having been pronounced by a judge of machinery to be worth $20,000,) persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the property by Dr. Harrison, who will be found on the premises.

I shall also sell in the city of Raleigh, on the 20th of April, all of the household and kitchen furniture, stock, crop, and other articles, for the purpose of closing said trust. Terms of sale liberal, and made known on each day of sale.

JOHN M. FLEMING, *Trustee.*

The above sale, so far as regards the property to be sold in Raleigh, is postponed until Tuesday (the 20th day) of May court.

J. M. FLEMING.

March 7, 1856. 1115—td.

☞ Southside Democrat, Petersburg, and Chronicle, Milton, copy weekly till day.

CONDENSED ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS.—REPORTS OF CASES DECIDED IN the High Court of Chancery. Edited by E. D. Ingram, Esq. Vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, for sale at $2 per vol. bound in calf, by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 29—

LAGER BEER! LAGER BEER!!—IF YOU wish to get a good glass of beer call at S. Karrer's establishment, corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets.

☞ Oysters, Sardines and Sausages always on hand.

Raleigh, March 21, 1856. 35—

BOOT & SHOEMEN WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL GIVE CONSTANT EMployment to four first-rate Bootmen and two Shoemen; and will pay $3 50 per pair for making first rate boots, and $2 50 for footing; also, $1 25 for first-rate shoes—inferior in proportion.

THOMAS C. HUSSEY.

Tarboro', Feb. 28, 1856. 30—tf.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY IS NOW OFFERED for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake County at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad at Forestville and Huntsville. The farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and is covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdenier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

March 10, 1856. 33—tdsw.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—William G. Hill, Trustee, and others *vs.* Marianna Hill and others.—Petition to sell land.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity for Wake county, in the above entitled cause—the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the town of Pittsborough, on the Tuesday of May County Court, being the 13th day of May, the land in the pleadings mentioned as lying in Chatham county, to wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Chatham county, about a mile from Deep River, and within a mile and a half of Jones' Mills, on both sides of Dry Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Brantley, Drake Wicker and others—containing nine hundred and seventy-six acres. The said land is all well timbered with long-leaf pine, and very valuable on that account.

The undersigned will also sell at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Monday of May County Court—being the 19th day of May, the lands in the pleadings mentioned as lying and being in Wake county, to wit:

A tract of land in Wake county, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Jos. Peace, the heirs of James Speight and others on Steep Hill creek, formerly owned by Charles Hinton.

Terms of sale: A credit of six months for one-half, and twelve months for the residue of the purchase money, bearing interest from date of sale, will be given to purchasers giving bond and approved sureties. Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

Equity Office, April 14th, 1856. 41—ts.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMN READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000	pounds	White Lead of various brands,
500	gallons	Linseed Oil,
200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pa. Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at

PESCUD & GATLING'S.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.

Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait,	cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,	—
The Miscellaneous Essays, do	—
The Cæsars, do	—
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,	—
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,	—
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,	—
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,	—
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,	—
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,	
Theological Essays and other Papers, do	
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,	

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPing Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad,
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE. In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction.

E. P. NASH,
Piano forte Dealer, 33 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Feb. 11th, 1856. 33—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE EXAMination of the young ladies of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 27th of May, and close the Thursday following. The Hon. John Kerr will deliver the annual address before the Literary Society.

By order of the Board,
T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.

April 14, 1856. 42—t27M.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent. EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.